

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

## Ceausescu supports PLO

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1 (R). — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today promised to step up collaboration with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during talks with a visiting high-ranking Palestinian delegation, the official news agency Agerpress said. The president said Romania was anxious to "expand and deepen" its relations with the Palestinians and their fight for a separate state in the Middle East. Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, Chairman of the Palestine National Council, delivered a personal message to the president from PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who thanked the Romanians "for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support given to the struggle of the Palestinian people," Agerpress said.

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## Governor Nabulsi says in interview

### Central Bank to remain on lookout for inflationary signs in economy

By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times



Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi

Central Bank Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi has expressed satisfaction with the results of the bank's efforts to combat inflationary pressures in Jordan, maintaining an overall economic climate conducive to developmental needs.

Dr. Nabulsi told the Jordan Times in an interview here Tuesday morning that the bank "has been in two horses at the same time" in its efforts to make sure that the domestic banking system provides enough liquidity for developmental and commercial needs while not allowing so much that the inflationary cycle remains healthy.

Dr. Nabulsi said the bank's primary objective over the past two years has been to effect a "balancing down" in some sectors of the economy so that resources can be rechannelled into productive, long-term investments. "We have achieved a deal in reaching this objective, and since July 1976 we have seen that the money supply has slowed down and levelled off. We have had some success in this slowing down the inflationary cycle, and we are satisfied with the mixed results we have had since 1974 in effecting some of the excess liquidity in the country," he said.

Nabulsi emphasised that "very difficult" to redirect the flow of money within the economy but added that "we have achieved in shifting some money into productive use-rechanneling funds into developmental areas and bringing about a reorientation of commercial banking policies that today these focus much more on financing developmental projects."

Dr. Nabulsi said the Central Bank will continue to keep a sharp eye on the flow of money in the economy, and will watch most closely the uses to which money is being put.

He also rejects accusations that the Central Bank is asking commercial banks to slow down their lending. He says that the commercial banks registered a huge increase in deposits over the past several years, and consequently have had a high level of credit expansion in the past two years. "The banks now have reached a point where to expand their credit policies any further would be against their own best interests," Dr. Nabulsi suggests, adding that he is pleased with the recent "prudence" of the commercial banks.

He also expressed satisfaction at Central Bank policy objectives of having the commercial banks play a larger role in financing development projects in Jordan, something which he says the banks had not done traditionally to a great extent.

He also said that the Central Bank's use of its monetary "tools" in fine-tuning the economy are often influenced by factors beyond its control, such as government spending poli-

cies or inflows of foreign money, and thus "the efficacy of Central Bank regulations are not always up to our satisfaction."

But he attributes the sharp levelling-off of the money supply in the second half of last year to "a combination of financial and monetary factors," and indicates that the Central Bank will keep using its control powers in the economy "to help create a climate that is conducive to economic growth."

Asked about the imminent establishment of the Amman stock market, Dr. Nabulsi said that the director has to be named and a short preparation period would have to follow the naming of the requisite staff. He expects the stock market to open its doors in the summer, probably in June or July.

He also said government bonds would be traded on the Amman stock market, and indicated that the Central Bank would actively promote the idea of private sector bond issues in Jordan to raise capital for non-government companies. He also stressed that Jordan seeks to prod the development of "financial intermediaries" in the country to expand the regional financial role that Amman can play. But he is realistic in his assessment of Amman's regional role.

"We want to develop our national financial institutions to try and play an expanding regional role," he says, "and we can only do this by creating new and better financial facilities here. We have liberalised our foreign exchange system a great deal -- in fact, you could say we have almost dismantled foreign exchange controls -- which is an important aspect of promoting a regional financial market. But we know this is no easy thing, and regional financial centres develop by historical processes. We can't do this by the stroke of a pen. There are political factors that come into play, and anybody who seeks to promote a regional financial centre needs cooperation from other Arab states. For example, we're not sure the idea of an offshore banking centre in Amman would be that helpful for us, because the sources of funds are not available here in Jordan. But on another level, we have opened several more new banks here with good capitalisations and strong Gulf interest. If we have this kind of regional cooperation, we will play a larger regional role."

Dr. Nabulsi, who has been Governor since mid-1973, says, however, that it is "too early to judge" what the Central Bank of Jordan has accomplished in its recent efforts to fine-tune the economy and control inflation. He says the bank has sought "to create incentives and introduce stimulating factors" into the economy, but that "we have to keep learning for some time to come."



His Majesty King Hussein delivers his speech opening the seminar on Islamic thought sponsored by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, at the Islamic Scientific College Tuesday. The King told the seminar that we will never forget Jerusalem and its great value in the history of the Arabs and Islam. (JNA photo).

## Israeli forces clamp down on Nablus protest

TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (AFP). — Israeli police and border guards fired tear gas to disperse students in the West Bank town of Nablus, who had walked out of classes today to take part in demonstrations against Israeli authorities.

The students stoned security forces and set fire to old tires in the town of Nablus to protest against the continued detention of several students arrested during anti-Israeli demonstrations two months ago. Most of the students detained at the time were released under holiday amnesty measures in December.

The students also were protesting against conditions at Ashkelon prison, where inmates are engaged in a long hunger strike. Israel said last week that the prisoners had ended a 36-day hunger strike against conditions, but spokesmen for the students said they did not believe the official announcement. Authorities implemented strict in Nablus today following the handing-out of leaflets yesterday which called for student demonstrations and school strikes, the evening press reported. The tough border guards were brought in during the night to deal with the anticipated trouble. Many merchants closed their shops today in answer to the unsigned appeals.

In Al Bireh, girls at a high school staged a sit-down demonstration in their schoolyard. The evening daily Maariv meanwhile confirmed reports from Lebanon that the majority of mayors in the Israeli-occupied West Bank had sent a message of support to leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Maariv said the Mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf and Ramallah journalist Raymond Tawil were responsible for drumming up support for the message. Mrs. Tawil was released a few weeks ago from several months of house arrest. Maariv said the Mayor of Bethlehem, Eliss Freij, had refused to sign the message, however, contending it would "do nothing to help the Palestinian cause."

The statement came in a joint communique issued here following a two-day visit by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, during which he met his Egyptian counterpart, Mr. Ismail Fahni.

The two sides also called for resumption of Geneva Middle East peace conference with the participation of all parties, including the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. The communique praised Egypt's appreciation of Spain's "positive attitude and its support for the Arab cause."

The communique also praised Egypt's "serious and continued efforts to reach a peaceful Middle East settlement."

Egypt and Spain, the communique said, expressed support for efforts to establish an international economic system which would narrow the gap between industrialised and developing nations.

The Spanish foreign minister has already visited Syria and Iraq, where he held similar talks on the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. Earlier in Baghdad, the Iraqi state radio reported today that Spain and Iraq declare in a joint statement that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only after Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

Senor Oreja discussed his country's relations with Iraq and he and his Iraqi opposite number, Dr. Saadoun Hamadi, expressed satisfaction with their development, the statement said. The two delegations emphasised the need to seek a new world economic order, the statement added.

It said the Iraqi-Spanish joint economic commission will meet in Baghdad soon to review bilateral economic, technical and

## Waldheim opens six nation M.E. tour today

GENEVA, Feb. 1 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today added a sixth country, Saudi Arabia, to the itinerary of his Middle East peace mission beginning tomorrow, a U.N. spokesman said here.

Dr. Waldheim will arrive in Saudi Arabia next Sunday after visiting Egypt and Syria, and afterwards will go on to Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel.

U.N. officials gave no reason for the inclusion of Saudi Arabia in Dr. Waldheim's programme. But they pointed out that while not directly involved in the conflict with Israel it was an important state in the Arab world and its views on a possible peaceful solution would carry considerable weight with the secretary general.

Dr. Waldheim's revised programme, issued by U.N. officials here, is: Feb. 2-4 -- Egypt; Feb. 4-6 -- Syria; Feb. 6-7 -- Saudi Arabia; Feb. 7-8 -- Lebanon; Feb. 8-10 -- Jordan; Feb. 10-11 -- Israel; Feb. 12 -- Cyprus.

Dr. Waldheim said on arrival here today he would pay a second visit to Cairo on his way back from Israel before continuing to Cyprus.

Dr. Waldheim had warned before leaving New York that if Arabs and Israelis did not soon move towards a peace settlement in the area, they would be at war again within two years.

He echoed this feeling on his arrival here today, saying, "We have reached a point where the situation is getting very, very serious. We have to make every effort to achieve a breakthrough in the negotiating process this year."

There has been increasing doubt, however, as to whether the Geneva conference would meet before Israeli general elections in May.

Dr. Waldheim was instructed

by the last U.N. General Assembly to hold consultations with the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and to try to reconvene the Geneva talks by the end of March.

After a meeting in Washington with the new U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last Friday, Dr. Waldheim said the talks could start before the end of June.

The question of PLO participation in the conference, as requested by the Arabs with the support of the Soviet Union, is expected to be one of the main topics in talks Dr. Waldheim will have in Cairo and other capitals.

The secretary general said one of the ideas he will be discussing will be a "ceremonial opening" of the conference, followed immediately by meetings

of various working groups with the participation of the PLO. "You could have a working group for Sinai, one for the Golan Heights, one for the Palestinian question, which is of crucial importance for any Middle East settlement anyway," he said.

Egypt has suggested the participation of Lebanon at Geneva if the Lebanese government is interested. It is also in favour of expanding the conference to include such countries as France, but is not expected to press for such a move at this stage.

Inter-Arab efforts are also underway to coordinate the attitudes of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO on the conference, and a number of meetings of concerned Arab parties are expected this month.

## Assad, Sarkis talks lay ground for visits of M.E. peace envoys

BEIRUT, Feb. 1 (AFP). — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis goes to Damascus tomorrow for major talks with his Syrian counterpart, President Hafez Assad, on how to establish a lasting peace in Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East.

Accompanied by Foreign and Defence Minister Fuad Buroos and Col. Ahmad Hal, commander of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, Mr. Sarkis' talks are expected to cover a broad range of diplomatic, political and military questions.

The Damascus trip precedes by a few days the arrival in Syria of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Other visits to the Middle East -- by the U.S. Secretary of State and the French and West German foreign Ministers -- are anticipated, and some reports say a Soviet emissary will also make the trip.

Lebanese sources expected the Sarkis-Assad talks to cover a possible coordination of positions on an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis, particularly regarding the Palestinian issue, the prohibition of southern Lebanon and the reconstitution of the Lebanese army.

Mr. Buroos has said Lebanon would like to be included in portions of a resumed Geneva Middle East peace conference, although it had no need to be present for any border negotiations with Israel.

The problem of southern Lebanon remains a thorny one. A reliable source in Nicosia reported new shelling in the area yesterday, especially around Bint Jbeil, a town held by leftist and Palestinian forces on the Israeli border.

Deployment of Arab peace-keeping troops at Nabatieh, 14 kms from the border with Israel, and Israel's angry reaction to the move are expected to figure prominently in the Assad-Sarkis talks, the sources said.

According to some reports, Israel issued an ultimatum demanding withdrawal of the force from the region. The ultimatum was said to have been delivered by the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon, George Lane.

Mr. Lane today had his third meeting in four days with Mr. Buroos. The American diplomat said later they had discussed the forthcoming visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The third expected topic of the Assad-Sarkis meeting was the reconstitution of the Lebanese army -- the only military force Israel has said it would tolerate on its borders.

The leader of the rightwing Phalangist Party, Pierre Gemayel, today paid his first visit to west Beirut, the former leftist stronghold, for at least 10 months. He called on former Prime Minister Saeb Salam whom he later described as "an old friend."

## Richard eyes new pressures on Smith

WASH., Feb. 1 (AFP). — British negotiator Lord Richard of Crouchley did not abandon his efforts to achieve a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Following up his month-long diplomatic shuttle mission to white and black African capitals, he told newsmen here

that "it is still possible to produce a settlement by negotiation."

The envoy, chairman of the stalled Geneva conference on Rhodesia, flew back to London today to report to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland on his mission.

Officials close to Mr. Richard said today he was planning to seek American and South African assistance in persuading Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith to resume the negotiations on the transfer of power to a black majority in Rhodesia.

One official said: "Mr. Richard believes it will be possible to muster sufficient American and South African support to pressure Mr. Smith back to the negotiating table."

Mr. Smith rejected the latest British settlement proposals on Jan. 24.

When Mr. Richard met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at State House for 30 minutes last night, the question of the oil embargo on the breakaway colony was paramount, a State House spokesman said today.

He said: "President Kaunda underlined that breaking oil sanctions by Western oil firms over the years has been a major factor in the continuation of the rebellion."

"He said: The president, therefore, specifically urged the British government to faithfully coordinate action to enforce oil sanctions against the rebel colony in order to bring down (Ian) Smith who is the major obstacle in establishing peace in Rhodesia."

The incident occurs at a low point in relations between the two countries who have accused each other in recent months of border violations.

The Rhodesian government claims that a recent rise in guerrilla activity in southern parts of the country shows that there are insurgents in Botswana, but Botswana denies it is harbouring Rhodesian

## Rhodesia, Botswana issue conflicting reports on disappearance of 400 children

LISBURY, Feb. 1 (AFP). — A Rhodesian Foreign Minister today said that 400 Rhodesian schoolchildren who disappeared on Sunday night were kidnapped and taken into neighbouring Botswana by nationalist guerrillas.

After a Rhodesian cabinet meeting at which the alleged abduction was discussed, Mr. der Byl said: "There was question of them (the children) having left the country voluntarily as suggested by Botswana government."

Earlier, a Botswana government spokesman, Mr. Gaborone, said that the 400 missing schoolchildren were "missing from

in a curfew area on the Rhodesian side of the border. He added that the Botswana authorities had not yet made contact with the children who, he believed, were heading for Bononong, a bush village west of the junction of the Shashe and Limpopo rivers.

Mr. van der Byl appealed to the Botswana government to return the children for their sake and that of their parents. This kind of gesture will go far to normalising relations between the two countries, he said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has agreed to intervene to secure the release of the children and other

considered, Mr. van der Byl said. He did not elaborate on initiatives being considered, though informed sources said the Rhodesian government could seek the help of the South African government which has diplomatic relations with Botswana.

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## Kosygin tells Iraq's Hussein Geneva is the way to M.E. settlement

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (R). — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today told an Iraqi leader that reconvening of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, which Iraq has rejected, is the best way of reaching a settlement in the area.

Speaking at a Kremlin luncheon for Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice Chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Mr. Kosygin hinted strongly that the Arab states must accept the existence of Israel, if it withdraws to pre-1967 frontiers.

In an emphatic restatement of Moscow's position on the

mier said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must take part in a renewed Geneva conference, and insisted on the Palestinian's right to their own state.

Iraq has never accepted the idea of the Geneva conference. Mr. Kosygin declared that the Geneva forum, of which the Soviet Union and the United States are co-chairmen, was "the most real way of getting down to a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East."

He went on to warn that "there will be no peace and tranquility in the Middle East

existence is guaranteed to all states involved in the conflict and the state of war between them is ended."

Replying, Mr. Hussein made no reference to Geneva, but stated that the Arab nation would not surrender to "defeatist solutions which imperialism and reactionary forces as well as those following in their wake are trying to impose on us."

The Iraqi leader, whose speech was summarised by TASS news agency, did not identify his targets, but said Iraq highly appreciated what he called the consistent support, given by the Soviet Union to the



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## Dear Cy

The press conference of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington Monday included a few interesting comments about the Middle East, and particularly about how the U.S. views the Palestinians and the role of the PLO. A man in Mr. Vance's shoes cannot talk in public either loudly or without generalities. So it is not fair to expect him now to spell out American policy in the Middle East except in sweeping and general terms.

Mr. Vance's remarks to the press included the usual offering about how Palestinian rights have to be taken into account. His exact words, in fact, were: "The recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is critical to any settlement." Rarely has a sentence been constructed that contains a series of more loaded and ambiguous words than these, but professional dictators and courtesy require us to put up with this sort of stuff until Mr. Vance can talk with a little more certitude. And we shall.

But Mr. Vance also said that the PLO had refused to recognise Israel's right to exist, and thus he could not see how progress could be made in the matter of a Middle East peace that includes the Palestinians. If he makes this kind of statement as a sleepwalker's verbal corollary to President Carter's campaign promises, and he knows it, then the matter is not of much importance. But if this is an indication of the official American view of the PLO, then the U.S. policy-makers may be putting themselves in a corner from which they will emerge only with some unnecessary embarrassment. For the U.S. to ask the PLO to recognise the Israelis, without a reciprocal and simultaneous recognition of the PLO by the Israelis, is known as pushing a pro-Israeli policy. Is this Mr. Vance's job?

If the U.S. wants to help bring peace to the Middle East, it should follow a course that will elicit mutual recognition of the Israeli and the Palestinian rights to national self-determination. Such a course is realistic, and, with American help, it will bring fast results. This is known as pushing a balanced policy that takes into consideration the legitimate rights of all the people.

It is a process based very much on the principles of justice and inalienable human rights embodied in no less grandiose documents than the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights. If Mr. Vance will come to the Middle East waving these kinds of flags, he will make many friends. If he simply asks the PLO to recognise Israel, he will only further disgrace the morality of the American people he is constitutionally pledged to represent. Mr. Vance should remember that he was sworn in with his left hand resting on a Bible. We would like to remind him that the Bible, and his legal and ethical pledges to the American people, are not suspended when he has to deal with the Israelis.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two of the Jordanian dailies Tuesday commented on U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Middle East declaration during his press conference held Monday evening, while the third paper discussed the forthcoming visit of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the region.

AL RAY considers Mr. Vance's declaration as U.S. recognition that the Palestinian question is central to the Middle East crisis. This is important, the paper says, as the Americans had dodged the issue in the past by referring to "Palestinian interests" instead of "rights".

The importance of the declaration also stems from the fact that the U.S. secretary of state has recognised that the Palestinian question should be solved. The manner of doing this will be the object of his visit to the area, as well as those of Arab leaders to Washington later on.

Mr. Vance will be informed during his visit of Arab reaction to his declaration, in particular since Washington should be interested in the following two facts, which are essential to the Arabs: The importance of the Palestinian question means that no Palestine problem can exist without the Palestinians; and secondly Arab states, Jordan included, are not authorised to speak in the name of the Palestinians as long as they have a legitimate representative recognised as such by the great majority of U.N. member states.

AL DUSTOUR, taking up the same subject, remarks that Mr. Vance has stressed the following four points: The call for quick progress to solve the Middle East crisis during 1977, which includes the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference; that he has no specific plan or programme in this respect; that the ques-

tion of PLO representation will be discussed during the Arab leaders' visit to Washington after his Mideast tour; and that the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is essential to any peace negotiations.

The positive side of the declaration, the paper continues, resides in the fact that the U.S. no longer objects to the participation of the PLO at the Geneva conference and in its reiteration about the necessity to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, when a peace settlement is discussed. But, the paper adds, the negative aspect includes Mr. Vance's failure to mention any Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories. He knows that this is one of the essential conditions required by the Arabs for successful peace negotiations.

One cannot say whether a real change has come about in U.S. policy, the paper says, as one cannot foresee how Washington can contribute unilaterally to achieve rapid progress in the talks when Mr. Vance has promised Congress not to pressure Israel into withdrawing from the occupied territories.

AL SHA'B commenting on Mr. Waldheim's visit to the region says that Israel is trying to put obstacles in the way of his mission to the region by protesting against the entry of the Arab peace-keeping force into south Lebanon. It is timely to remind the secretary general, the paper says, of the many Israeli obstructions to peace during the past years and its refusal to implement U.N. resolutions issued since 1947 on the Palestinian question.

The pretext of the presence of the Arab force in south Lebanon has been seized upon by Israel to evade the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for the reconvening of the Geneva conference according to resolutions 338 and 242 not later than March.

## Egyptian violence is pointed reminder

# Hunger is a political bomb Carter will have to defuse

By Joseph C. Harsch

In Egypt rioters stormed through Cairo and Alexandria in protest against higher food prices, while in the United States Jimmy Carter traveled from Plains, Georgia, to Washington to become the 39th American president.

The riots underlined the most urgent problem awaiting the attention of the new president. Egypt is only one of many countries in the world in economic difficulties so serious as to endanger political stability.

President Anwar Sadat and his American connections were the targets of slogans of the rioters in Egypt.

President Sadat's political survival is essential to any Middle East settlement. Mr. Carter wants that settlement. He will probably have to do something to help Mr. Sadat overcome his economic problems if Mr. Sadat is to survive long enough politically to be able to play a peace-making role in the Middle East.

But Mr. Carter has his own economic problems. He is under pressure to raise employment levels without at the same time setting off another wave of inflation. How much can he do for Egypt and other poor and needy countries while at the same time coping with his home problems and those of his military and economic allies in the Western trading community?

Food shortages and rising food prices are at the heart of the world's worst problems today. The surface is peaceful. There is no world-wide world conqueror like an Adolf Hitler immediately threatening to upset the peace. But under the surface calm is the gnawing dissatisfaction of people in the poorer countries, and in some less poor.

Food prices have caused riots in recent times in Poland. They could be repeated any day. The government of Poland finds itself unable to satisfy the food demands of its people at prices acceptable to them.

Soviet loans may tide Polish party leader Edward Gierek over his immediate problems. But Moscow, like Washington,

is stretched to meet its economic problems at home and at the same time provide help to its clients.

The Egyptian food riots are a symptom of the "north-south" problem -- the relationship between the wealthy and advanced northern industrial countries and the poor and underdeveloped countries to the south.

Will something now be done about it? World Bank president Robert McNamara is leading a campaign to persuade Mr. Carter to support early action where for years there has been only stagnation.

There is an important difference between the Washington of yesterday and the Washington of today in this respect.

Mr. McNamara and his ideas about trying to improve the condition of the underdeveloped countries received little or no attention at the Ford White House. The Treasury under William Simon was overly opposed to doing anything at all.

Besides, Mr. McNamara had been a top figure in the administration of Democrats John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

But the Carter administration is staffed with former McNamara associates.

Cyrus Vance, the new Secretary of State, was in the Department of Defense under Mr. McNamara during most of the Kennedy-Johnson era.

Harold Brown, the new Secretary of Defense, was Secretary of the Air Force under Mr. McNamara.

Charles L. Schultz, the new chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, was director of the Bureau of the Budget during the Kennedy-Johnson years and an associate and friend of Mr. McNamara.

Joseph Califano, the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was a special assistant to Messrs. McNamara and Vance at the Pentagon during the same era.

In other words, Robert McNamara knows people through the whole fabric of the new Carter administration. He can get a hearing for his projects.

The main project is to start the leading industrial countries down the path of a supporting and helpful relationship with the poor countries. The long-term purpose would be the economic development of those countries so that they might someday become self-sufficient.

Unless the trend is reversed the desperate situation of the poor could become the cause of the worst problems of the future. Some spokesmen for the underdeveloped countries talk of using nuclear weapons. Someday even the poorest might be able to wield a nuclear threat.

Mr. McNamara does not base his case on any such danger, but rather on the mere fact that a dog in America today enjoys a better diet than millions of people in the poor countries.

When President Carter started talking by telephone to the other leaders of the alliance, his first call was to the Prime Minister of Japan. Next he talked to the chancellor of West Germany.

An American-West German-Japanese economic triangle is probably in the making. If there is to be a cooperative approach to the world's economic problems, the lead must be taken by these three, who are the richest and strongest.

The good side of the coin is that there still is a fabric of consultation and some cooperation among the modern industrial countries. They have not yet fallen apart and into anarchy, as they did in the '30s.

## ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

# It takes two to dance the dabkeh

Egypt's economic crisis must not go unnoticed by any Arab who thinks he or she belongs to the Arab World. The dangerous magnitude it took two weeks ago is critically important in its timing. For one thing, it comes at a time when Arabs are mounting a heavy-handed campaign to reestablish peace in the area. Any sign of internal weakness may camouflage these peace efforts and downgrade them in the scale of priorities.

Second, economic-created problems of Egypt come directly after the scarring events of Lebanon. Psychologically, this may create a belief in the chain pattern of events, and the question which needs answering is "Who is next in line?"

Due to Egypt's previous, present and potential role in Arab political and economic strategy, she must be helped through its economic crisis. The need to help Egypt is rationalised on three important levels.

First, Egypt's economic parameters are fixed and sticky. Viscous circularity makes it extremely difficult to choose one method of economic revival over another.

If Egypt chooses to support staple items and basic services, she will lose a good deal of her ability to finance other development projects. Under the constraint of funds, the trade-off between social and economic undertakings becomes quite apparent.

Second, although economically un-

sound, Egypt's stature in Arab politics is important on the international level. Oil decisions were facilitated by Egypt's military and political position. Moreover, Egypt is a confrontation state whose presence not only defends the borders of oil-producing states, but also helps create that balance of power which Arabs need to support their sensitive economic decisions.

Third, Egypt has incurred heavy losses since 1967. It is roughly estimated that Egypt's total losses from the two wars with Israel are put at \$40 billion. Those include the destruction of Suez Canal cities, closure of the Suez Canal, retardation in economic activity and internal migration particularly to big cities.

To extend a helping hand to Egypt does not belong to the world of charity. It is a must and a repayment. If one lets one's imagination project into the world of the hypothetical counterfactual and asks oneself the question "could the decision to raise oil prices have been possible without the October 1973 War?" one would most likely reach a negative answer.

If the answer is acceptable then the aid to Egypt is not a unilateral transfer. Nor should that aid, regardless of its form, be subjected to the cool logic of feasibility.

Egypt's population will reach 80 million by the year 2000. What kind of bottlenecks would exist if her economic performance continues recording zero growth?

## News focus

# Saudi Arabian pledge to increase oil production requires at least 6 months

By Andrew Waller

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 1 (R) — Saudi Arabia will need at least six months to achieve predicted oil production increases following its decision to defy price rises introduced by other oil producers, informed industry sources said here.

Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has predicted in newspaper interviews that Saudi production will rise to 10 million barrels a day in the first quarter of 1977.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided to hold their oil price increases to only five per cent, defying the other 11 members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), which opted in December for 10 per cent from the beginning of 1977, plus another five per cent on July 1.

Ten million barrels a day represents a one-fifth increase on the 1976 average of 8.3 million. Industry experts here say it will take more than three months to establish an infrastructure capable of handling and sustaining so much extra production.

"It will probably take six months before they can reach 10 million barrels a day, and that is a conservative estimate," one expert said.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdul Muttalib Al Kazimi commented after the OPEC meeting in Doha, Qatar, that most oil-exporting nations would have to cut back their production to balance Saudi Arabia's planned expansion.

World demand for oil increased last year after a decline in 1975, but it is too early yet to determine the trend which may follow the December decision to raise prices.

The market is still affected by the stockpiling last year of industrial nations, as they hedged against an anticipated price increase at Doha.

Only two or three months from now will the market know how far these stockpiles have been depleted by the rigours of the northern winter, experts said.

Among the countries whose production could be most seriously set back are Saudi Arabia's neighbours in the Gulf region, especially Iran -- the

world's second highest oil exporter. Iran, together with its Iraqi neighbours, was one of the price rise "hawks" at the Doha meeting.

Both countries have heavily committed their oil earnings to the financing of development plans, while Saudi Arabia, wealthier in oil and less populous, has surplus earnings.

Most of Saudi Arabia's crude oil production is the monopoly of Aramco (the Arabian American Oil Company).

Now 60 per cent Saudi government-owned, the company is due to come under complete Saudi ownership under an agreement still being finalised with the four American parent companies.

These are Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil. The first three each have a three-tenths share in the 40 per cent of Aramco still in U.S. hands, and Mobil one tenth.

Saudi analysts believe the government is seeking maximum assurances that Aramco will still have foreign management and technical expertise at

its disposal after it becomes wholly Saudi-owned.

The Saudi government is said to have been disquieted by a number of foreign-initiated projects here which failed to come up to expectations because the original deal did not provide for follow-up management and technical aid, and because there were not enough trained Saudis to fill the gap.

With the expected rise in production, Aramco will also need to take on hundreds of extra employees to set up and maintain the extra capacity industry sources said.

Experts believe the Aramco work force, now 19,000-strong may need between 1,000 and 3,000 extra hands to do the job. Fourteen thousand of the company's employees are Saudi, but most of the extra work force will have to come from Europe and North America.

The experts say wells are ready to tap the increased flow and the country has the port facilities to handle it. But the pipelines and processing plants between wellhead and tanker terminal cannot be adapted overnight to cope with a 20 per cent production rise

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	18:30 Easy listening
7:00 Morning melodies	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:30 News	17:30 Pop session
7:40 News report	18:00 News summary
8:00 Sign off	18:05 Pop session
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:00 News summary	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
13:05 Pop session	19:00 News
14:00 News	19:10 News reports
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off
14:30 Arabs in history	
15:00 Concert hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :	9:10 Reportage
6:00 Quran	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:05 Cartoons	7:45 Varieties
6:30 Agricultural programme	8:30 Doctor in charge
7:00 Lncy show	9:10 The Fallers
8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
Channel 3 :	10:15 Mystery movie (Quincy)
7:30 Sports programme	
8:30 Arabic series	

## EMERGENCIES

<b>Doctors :</b>	Habayeb (44930)
<b>Amman :</b>	Salam (36730)
Faek Kaddoumi (62626)	Irbid :
All Hawamdeh (23942)	Haditha
Irbid :	Zarga :
Ahmad Tawalbeh	Adham
Kassem Khazalab	Jazeer
Zarga :	
Ghazi Roussan	
Pharmacies :	
Amman :	Taxis :
Ghassan (74497)	Shamsan (21523)
Issaf (20210)	Jerusalem (36855)
	Al Mahd (22038)
	Feisal (22051)

## AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :	Departures :
8:25 Muscat, Doha	8:00 Aqaba
8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi	9:05 Rome (Alitalia)
9:15 Jeddah	10:30 Cairo
9:50 Aqaba	11:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
14:15 Athens (GA)	11:15 Damascus, Aleppo
14:20 Jeddah (SDI)	12:00 London
16:30 Aleppo, Damascus	15:45 Jeddah (SDI)
17:00 Cairo	15:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
17:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	18:55 Baghdad, Dhahran
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	19:50 London (BA)
19:50 London (BA)	20:00 Kuwait
21:20 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)
	23:50 Doha, Muscat

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

## Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 38147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37090
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 38111

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:00
03:00 The Breakfast Show : 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00	Special English News. Feature : Space and Man. News Summary.
06:30 GMT : News, Regional and Topical Reports; VOA Current News Summary.	18:30 Music USA (Standards) News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis. News Summary.
03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT : An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest.	19:30 VOA Magazine. American Science, Cultural, Letters.
07:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary. Dateline.	20:00 Special English News. Music USA (Jazz).
	20:15 VOA World Report : News ... newsmakers' voices ... correspondents' reports ... background features ... media comments ... news analyses.

## BBC RADIO

GMT	14:30
05:00 World News; 24 hours	The Thelldomde Story; Progress Report
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newsweek
05:45 The World Today	15:15 News; Commentary
06:00 News; Press Review	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 Terry Wogan's LP Showcase	16:15 The World Today
07:00 News; 24 hours	17:00 News
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:09 Discovery
07:45 Report on Religion	17:40 Book Choice
08:00 News	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:15 Youth by Joseph Conrad	18:30 David Gell's Music
08:30 John Peel	19:00 Top Twenty
09:00 News; Press Review	19:00 Outlook : News Summary
09:30 Financial News	19:40 Stock Market Report
09:45 Paperbacks	19:45 Dances of Old Vienna
10:00 Talkabout	20:00 News; 24 hours
10:30 Command Performance	20:30 David Gell's Music
11:00 News	21:00 Report on Religion
11:15 Business and Industry	21:30 Wales '77
11:30 Farming World	21:30 Composer and Interpreter
12:00 Radio Newsweek	22:00 News; The World Today
12:15 David Gell's Music	22:00 Financial News
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours	22:45 News; Commentary
13:30 World Radio Club	
13:45 A Jolly Good Show	

جورنال عمان



## Badran receives press board

AMMAN (JNA). — The Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, Tuesday afternoon received the president of the Jordanian Press Association, Mr. Rakan Majali, and the members of a newly elected board and discussed with them a number of the association's needs and problems submitted by the president.

The discussions during the two-hour meeting centred on matters of public interest and the role of the press in presenting facts and truthful explanations about them.

The Prime Minister then praised the Jordanian press and expressed the government's duty to facilitate and insure an atmosphere of freedom under which the press can carry out its duties within the limits of the law.

The meeting was also attended by the Minister of Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh and other officials in the field of information.

## Airport fee to be JD 2

AMMAN (JNA). — A royal decree was issued Tuesday approving amendments to the Added Tax Law by which Jordanians or non-Jordanians leaving the country will pay a fee of JD2 upon departure by air, regardless of age.



Members of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Economic Committee discuss unification of investment regulations in Amman Tuesday. (JNA photo).

## Jordan, Syria start investment talks

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian economic committee started meetings here Tuesday to study means of encouraging investment in Jordan and Syria.

The committee will be discussing a working paper for the unification of investment regulations in both countries.

The head of the Syrian side Dr. Abdullah El Azma said that the current meetings are important as they constitute a step forward towards Jordanian-Syrian integration in the economic fields. The unification of regulations will lead to more investment of Arab and foreign capital in both countries, Al Azma said. The Syrian delegation arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday for the talks that will last several days.

## NATIONAL NOTES

- \* AMMAN. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, Tuesday received the French ambassador to Jordan with whom he discussed bilateral commercial and economic relations and the means to boost them.
- \* AMMAN. — A royal decree issued Tuesday approved the air transport agreements concluded with Yugoslavia and Cyprus.
- \* AMMAN. — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Ibn Shaker, Tuesday afternoon paid a visit to the Public Security Directorate and a number of its departments where he was briefed on their duties and activities.
- \* AMMAN. — Amman Chamber of Industry Tuesday informed all the industrial factories to submit samples of their products along with a detailed description in preparation to participate in the Saudi exhibition in Jeddah and in the International Cairo Market due to be opened in March.
- \* AMMAN. — The University of Jordan will participate in a seminar on the patterns of higher education. The seminar will be held under the supervision of the International Universities Union at Alexandria University and will run to seven days as from Feb. 6.
- \* AMMAN. — The Ministry of Health has informed the University of Jordan that the World Health Organisation has allocated \$10,000 in its 1977 budget to be spent by the Faculty of Medicine on scholarships and other requirements.
- \* AMMAN. — The President of the National Red Crescent Association, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qourah, Tuesday received the Vice-President of the Moroccan Red Crescent Association, Mr. Abdul Nabi Bu Ishreen, who arrived here on an official visit concerning the convening of the 9th conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Associations in the Arab countries.
- \* IRBID. — The minister of communications Mr. Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday opened two post offices in the towns of Harima and Kharja in the Irbid Governorate.
- \* AMMAN. — The Jordanian Free Zone Corporation Board of Directors Tuesday approved its 1977 budget and a bill for investment. The free zone area will cover 1850 dunums.

## Bulldozers start work in Beirut

AMMAN (JT). — Bulldozers have started pulling down the destroyed buildings in the city of Beirut beginning the first phase of reconstruction planned by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Works. The rebuilding of Lebanon will be carried out by joint Arab efforts as it is really impossible for the government of Lebanon to shoulder the burden by itself.

The plan set up for the rebuilding of Beirut is in itself an act of beautifying the damaged city. All the debris will be used to establish a new touristic area at the shore adding to the beauty of the new Beirut.

This was what the Lebanese Minister of Public Works, Mr. Atoin Al Bizri, gave in answer to many of questions when he was interviewed by the reporter of Jordan Times daily sister Al Ra'i Moody.

Asked about his visit to Saudi Arabia Mr. Bizri said that most of the visits paid by Lebanese officials to the Arab countries were to the end of helping us to rebuild our country, and that his visit to Saudi Arabia was to continue discussions on a certain matter which he would not specify. It was still early to reach a correct estimation of Lebanon's losses; but preliminary ones arrived at by the government reveal the sum of seven billion Lebanese pounds, he added.

French planes are now photographing and mapping the devastated areas in Lebanon in an attempt to reach a realistic picture of the damage done. Friends and experts have arrived from France, America and the Arab World to help in the process of rebuilding the country. The Kuwaiti Development Fund, and the Arab Fund for Economic Development are discussing plans for urgent problems and drawing up other ones for the future development and all within an Arab joint plan, he concluded.

## Prince Hassan heads NRA meet



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan chats with Premier Badran and deputy head of Natural Resources Authority Tuesday. (JNA photo).

AMMAN (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday presided over a meeting at the offices of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) to review the authority's future plans and progress of different projects.

The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the head of the National Planning Council, the (NRA) deputy head and a number of officials.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency: BBN

U.K. sterling	573.0	579.0
U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
German mark	138.7	139.1
French franc	67.2	67.5
Swiss franc	133.2	133.6
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.9	38.1
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.9
Lebanese pound	111.7	112.4
Syrian pound	82.2	82.4
Iraqi dinar	943.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,140	1,155
Egyptian pound	465.0	475.0
Libyan dinar	730.0	745.0
UAE dirham	85.0	86.0

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## American Women of Amman contribute to UNRWA

AMMAN (JT). — The Committee of American Women in Amman Tuesday made a contribution of JD. 350. to UNRWA to cover the cost of Cookery Training Courses for refugee women in four camps in Jordan, i.e. Amman New Camp, Hussein, Zerka and old camps and also to meet part of the running cost of Zarka women's Activities Centre.

Mrs. Fuad Abu Jaber, the President of the American Women Amman, Monday, presented a cheque for this amount to Mr. John W. Tanner, Director of UNRWA Affairs, Jordan.

The donated amount represents the proceeds from the sale of greeting cards in 1976, which in view of the conditions then prevailing in Beirut, was undertaken by the American Women Amman, on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA which, for many years, has been sponsoring welfare projects in refugee camps.

Mr. Tanner expressed his warm thanks to Mrs. Abu Jaber for this contribution and for the hardwork which had been undertaken by her committee in raising the funds.



Mrs. Fuad Abu Jaber, President of American Women in Amman, hands a cheque to Mr. John W. Tanner, Director of UNRWA Affairs, Jordan at his office in Amman Monday.

## Jordanian farmers use more fertilisers

AMMAN (JNA). — A technical study prepared by the Potash Company indicates that Jordanian farmers have recently been purchasing increasing amounts of chemical fertilisers for use on their farms.

According to the report, about 8000 tons of fertilisers have been used over an area of 22,300 hectares in various governorates, in 1975.

Most fertilisers used in the country are currently imported as potash fertilisers produced locally are insufficient for the market.

The company is expected to meet the country's needs of fertilisers when the company's plant in the southern Jordan Valley starts production.

## Israel to tax \$2 for entry to West Bank

TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (R). — A travel tax of 35 Israeli pounds (just over £2) is to be levied on all people crossing the Jordan River bridges between Jordan and the occupied West Bank, the military governor of the region has announced.

Nearly a million people crossed the King Hussein and Prince Muhammad Bridges last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported last week.

The military governor said that about 50,000 people entered Israel via the West Bank last year from Jordan. They returned to Jordan after a few days stay in Israel.

The one-way exit tax at Ben Gurion International Airport is fixed at 70 Israeli pounds (nearly £5).

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## JIMMY CARTER FACE TO FACE WITH GLOBAL REALITY - II

## SALT becomes ever entangled in a web of complex technology

By Takashi Oka

LONDON (CSM) — Can the United States trust the Soviet Union not to cheat on strategic arms control agreements?

The Carter administration will be talking over strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union at a time when the basis of these talks is being undermined by a whole range of new weapons technologies.

These technologies and the prospect of nuclear proliferation — that countries like Israel, Iran, Pakistan, South Korea, or Brazil will acquire nuclear weapons — are likely to lead to a far more hazardous environment for superpower rivalry in the rest of the 1970's and the incoming 1980's than during the previous two decades.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is ready to trust the other, though both agree that détente and some form of arms control offer the only alternative to a nuclear holocaust.

The United States looks at the steady growth of Soviet military power during the past decade, at the qualitative and quantitative improvement of Warsaw Pact forces facing North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, at the relentless expansion of the Soviet Navy from a kind of glorified coast guard to a blue-water fleet fluttering the hammer-and-sickle flag on all the oceans of the world.

Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., NATO Commander-in-Chief, says these changes are not the result of some sudden, precipitous decision but of a "continuous allocation of resources by the Soviet Union" — an increase in defence spending of 4 to 5 per cent a year and a defence budget amounting to a steady 11 to 13 per cent of gross national product (compared with 5.9 per cent by the United States in 1975).

In short, during the very years of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's SALT negotiations with the Kremlin, while American defence expenditures as a proportion of gross national product were declining from 6.7 per cent to 6.1 per cent and then to 5.9 per cent, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency estimates that Soviet defence expenditures have remained at 11 to 13 per cent of GNP, or about \$124 billion in 1975 (compared with \$100.1 billion by the U.S. in fiscal 1976).



Can U.S. military might, which includes these Marine reserves on training patrol at Camp Pendleton, California, keep up with the Russians?

There has been nothing deceptive about this continuous growth in the quality and quantity of Soviet defence. NATO experts wish the United States

and its allies had done likewise. Dr. Kissinger himself warned repeatedly that the essential prerequisite for a successful arms control negotiation with

the Soviet Union is for the NATO countries to keep their guard up, and not to reduce arms expenditures precipitously on grounds that détente

makes such expenditures unnecessary.

But this is one of the problems of the whole détente exercise for free democratic nations.

At a time of severe recession throughout these countries, domestic pressures to curtail defence expenditures can become overwhelming. Defence experts disagree as to whether the balance between NATO and Soviet forces has already shifted decisively in favour of the Soviets, but there is little dispute that if present trends continue such a shift is inevitable.

This growing disparity between the Soviets and Western defence efforts makes SALT and other negotiations more difficult, because the very public that seems to permit passively a gradual erosion of Western defence is inclined — once aware of the erosion — to demand a tough stance in SALT negotiations to make sure that the United States is not giving something away for nothing.

It is a contradictory stand, but with a certain logic of its own, for toughness in negotiations does not demand an immediate budgetary effort, whereas willingness to keep up one's defences over the long haul does require consistency in defence expenditures regardless of the immediate economic climate.

Yet, at this very moment, when the American public, and the public in the Western alliance generally, are least inclined to be trustful of Soviet intentions, the development of new weapons technologies is eating away the basis on which Dr. Kissinger achieved his first SALT agreement with the Soviets and on which the Carter administration apparently hopes to proceed with SALT II.

SALT I talks were based on three assumptions: (1) that strategic nuclear weapons could be identified, (2) that they could be counted, and (3) that the talks themselves could be confined to the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first two assumptions were important pillars affecting the vital issue of trust. Previous efforts to reach arms control agreements with the Soviet Union had floundered because Moscow would not permit on-site inspection.

By the time Dr. Kissinger be-

gan his SALT talks, American spy-in-the-sky technology was so advanced that there was not much going on visually in the Soviet Union that could be concealed for long.

Thus, strategic nuclear weapons in their huge hardened silos could be identified. Bombers that took to the air and submarines that slipped in and out of Soviet ports could be counted. If there was any discrepancy between Soviet com-

munications, a conventional bomb could destroy a particular factory or military headquarters as accurately as a nuclear one.

In turn, this makes the cruise missile particularly attractive to European allies like West Germany, which have no desire to turn their own country into a nuclear battleground. The more effectively a war can be fought with conventional arms, the longer the option of going nuclear can be delayed.



mitments made in the SALT talks and information gleaned from American surveillance, Moscow could be confronted with this discrepancy and asked to explain.

This has happened, and Moscow's explanations generally have been deemed satisfactory by the United States.

But it is becoming more difficult either to identify or to count strategic nuclear weapons.

Richard Burt, assistant director of the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, points out that the new Soviet missile, SS-20, which has been tested for two years and is likely to be deployed soon, could be classed as a tactical nuclear weapon. It is launched from a mobile launcher, hence it is almost impossible to count.

This missile is in two stages, and could be used as a battlefield weapon or as a weapon capable of striking any target in Western Europe. The Soviets also are developing the SS-16, which could hit the United States.

Cruise missiles being developed both the United States and the Soviet Union are even more complicated to bring into the framework of a new SALT agreement, and many experts say there is no foolproof method of doing so.

Even on-site inspection, were the Soviets to agree to it (as they have in the case of peaceful nuclear explosions), would have little meaning, for these missiles are mounted on mobile launchers that by definition can be in one place today and another tomorrow.

Furthermore the combination of cruise missiles (which are in effect tiny pilotless planes) with various precision guidance systems means that they could travel up to 3000 kms. and deliver a bombload, either nuclear or conventional, within a 10-metre radius of the target. This kind of pinpoint accuracy makes it unnecessary, in some cases, for the missile to be

powered, although their weapons were not included in the agreement. If more countries res nuclear status, as seems possible during the coming decade, Soviet and U.S. negotiators will have to face at least two problems:

1. That these new nuclear powers will not be fully under the control either of the United States or of the Soviet Union. 2. That although their immediate motive in developing nuclear weapons capability may be regional conflicts rather than global ones (India vs. China, Israel vs. Arab states), no potential nuclear power more likely to be viewed as a threat by the United States than by the United States (Pakistan, South Korea, Israel, Iran) would fall into this category.)

In the end, therefore, it returns to the basic quest of trust between the two superpowers.

Mr. Burt of the Institute of Strategic Studies says that in all the implications of the new weapons technologies, it has been thought through and worked out. The United States and the Soviet Union will have to mark time in their arms-control negotiations, confining them, what might be called, exercise in trust-building.

Former National Security Council official Jan M. Loe writing in Foreign Policy magazine (No. 24), says that a SALT II agreement is still possible but that "our inability to verify increasingly more complex agreements means that dreams of many arms control advocates must await a fundamental change in the political relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Such a change, entailing "significant opening of Soviet society to outsiders," would take many years. "But the greatest mistake would be to fail to acknowledge that alternative courses of action involve risks," he concludes.

"No more arms control agreements would mean no more verification uncertainties. It would also mean little prospect of reducing the tense standing in the way of achieving a safer world."

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## Keynesian economics slowly loses out in a Great Britain bent on austerity

BOSTON (CSM) — Last autumn British Prime Minister James Callaghan made a statement to the Labour Party that holds out some long-term hope for the economy of the United Kingdom.

"We used to think," he said, "that you could just spend your way out of a recession and increase employment by cutting taxes and boosting government spending."

"I tell you in all candor that that option no longer exists, and that insofar as it ever did exist, it only worked by injecting a bigger dose of inflation into the economy, followed by a higher level of unemployment. That is the history of the past 20 years."



What this means is that Keynesian economics is losing its sway in Britain. British politicians are finally realising that successful economic management requires fiscal and monetary discipline.

In a sense, the Labour government had no choice. The major requirement of the \$3.9 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan to Britain was an austerity programme.

Even before these loan negotiations were underway, however, officials at the Bank of England and the Treasury had begun to recognise the basic cause of Britain's grim postwar stop-go economic experience: enormous instability in the growth of the nation's money supply.

The government had concentrated on trying to stabilise interest rates and ignored the supply of money. Even the statistics on money were inadequate until more recent years.

Gradually it has dawned on British officials that no nation can print money at a rapid rate without suffering the consequences — an inflationary boom followed by a recession as the government attempts to stop prices from rising so fast.

Now, as Chase Manhattan Bank economist George de Nemesseri-Kiss notes, Britain has a financial plan for the next two or three years. One ingredient of this plan is a steady and slower growth of the money supply. It should mean an end to the extreme boom-bust pattern in Britain's economic experience.

The immediate impact of Britain's new austerity programme, however, will be near recession. Mr. de Nemesseri-Kiss predicts that growth in output of goods and services will run between 0 and 1 per cent this year. That slow-growth period could well extend into 1978.

That is not good news for Britain's unemployed. Jobs will be hard to find.

Moreover, Britain may well be in for another burst of inflation, the Chase Manhattan economist reckons. That is the result of the sharp devaluation of the pound. Imports will be "dearer," as the English say.

The present agreement between the government and trade unions calls for wage increases of a nominal 5 per cent this year. If that is adhered to with only some slippage, the pre-tax earnings of British workers

could decline about 6 per cent this year.

That, says Mr. de Nemesseri-Kiss, would be unprecedented in British postwar economic history. It could lead to enormous strains on the wage agreement, which is due to expire in August.

There are some more favourable economic developments in

prospect for Britain, however.

The lowered cost of sterling should stimulate exports. The economic slowdown will discourage imports. Mr. de Nemesseri-Kiss figures the current account deficit in Britain (a measure of its international payments balance), should decline from about £1.9 billion in 1976 to £800 million.

She is searching for projects to keep members busy. She plans to steer them into some already existing community projects of the South African Institute of Race Relations. (The Northern Irish peace movement also is seeking to promote reconciliation through community projects.)

Another plan is to campaign for providing electricity to Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg where riots began last year.

"A sales tax on stoves and other appliances alone would pay for the electrification of Soweto in three years," Mrs. Cilliers says.

One politically experienced white woman says that black women's organisations are better organised than WFP because they are more formally conducted.

If Britain can get into a pattern of steadier growth in the next two or three years, it should help the island nation deal with other troubling issues, such as low productivity, class problems and poor labour and management relations. In other words, the "British disease," as the economic situation is often called, is not incurable.

about 25 per cent of the women in WFP are black, but many of these blacks are disillusioned because they think the whites do not listen to them or really understand what blacks have been through this past year with so many people, even children, killed and detained.

"If Women for Peace will take themselves seriously, forget the rightwing, and appeal to the middle ground, they could be extremely effective," says one well-informed member.

There is a hymn in the Xhosa language called "Nkose Sikelele Afrika" (God Bless Africa) which was recited at a recent prayer-meeting of Women for Peace. But it was a sign of insensitivity that the hymn was recited in English by a white woman, said one member. She added: "Nkose Sikelele Afrika could be an anthem for South Africa which all races could sing."

But sensitivity can be cultivated and this is one of the reasons why Women for Peace came into being.

Mrs. Cilliers says: "There is an enormous amount of goodwill in the country that the government doesn't realise."

This goodwill is what Women for Peace is trying to tap.

## South African women of all races start long march towards peace

JOHANNESBURG, (CSM) — Like the peace women of Northern Ireland, a group of concerned South African women — white and black — have launched a peace movement in this country. Their goal: to defuse tensions and thus avoid the possible disruption of their society by black-white conflict.

So far about 2,000 have joined Women for Peace (WFP) or Vroue vir Vrede in Afrikaans, the language of the whites of Dutch descent.

Women for Peace was formed last September after more than 400 blacks were killed in riots across the country. Its emergence on the scene is one of the most prominent signs in a general awakening among women which has caused even the rightwing news magazine "To The Point" to recognise the possibilities of women changing thinking in South Africa.

A cross-section of middle-class women — Afrikaners, English-speakers and blacks — have shown a desire to do something to reduce tensions.

There are pitfalls in the way of Women for Peace: a lack of understanding of black thinking and sensitivities; a lack of organising experience; a factor common to South African women in general; and the difficulty of fostering change without being involved in politics. (This last point is an obstacle

EUROPE  
AFRICA  
ASIA

BOEING 707  
BOEING 737  
٧٧٧ ٦٧٧

مصر للطيران  
EGYPTAIR

Amman office:  
King Hussein St., tel. 36011



مكتب عمان  
شارع الملك حسين / تلفون: ٣٦٠١١

هكذا صنع القوس



## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

either vulnerable. North  
bids.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q J 2  
♥ 8 7 2  
♦ 6 5  
♣ A J 8 6

**EAST**  
♠ 9 8 5  
♥ J 10 5 3  
♦ A Q 9 4 3 2  
♣ 8 7

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 10 7 3  
♥ K Q 9 6  
♦ K J 10  
♣ 4 3

he bidding: South West  
♠ Pass 1 ♥ 2 ♦  
♣ Pass 3 NT Pass  
♠ Pass  
opening lead: ♠ 4

There is no better way of  
keeping abreast of bridge in  
Europe, reading entertaining  
articles or finding in-  
structive material than by  
subscribing to England's  
popular Bridge Magazine.  
You can subscribe through  
Bridge World, 39 West 94th  
St., New York, N.Y. 10025  
\$15 per year, sample issue  
\$1.50.

This hand is from an  
article by U.S. international  
Eddie Kantar on suit com-  
binations. After North had  
shown a minimum opening  
bid by passing at his second  
turn, South chose the slight-  
ly aggressive jump to three  
trump because of his fine  
intermediate and double  
stopper in the enemy suit.  
West led his fourth-best  
diamond and declarer won  
the ten. He was not too

sanguine about his pros-  
pects. He only had six fast  
tricks, and would have to  
develop the heart suit for the  
three tricks he needed to ful-  
fill his contract.

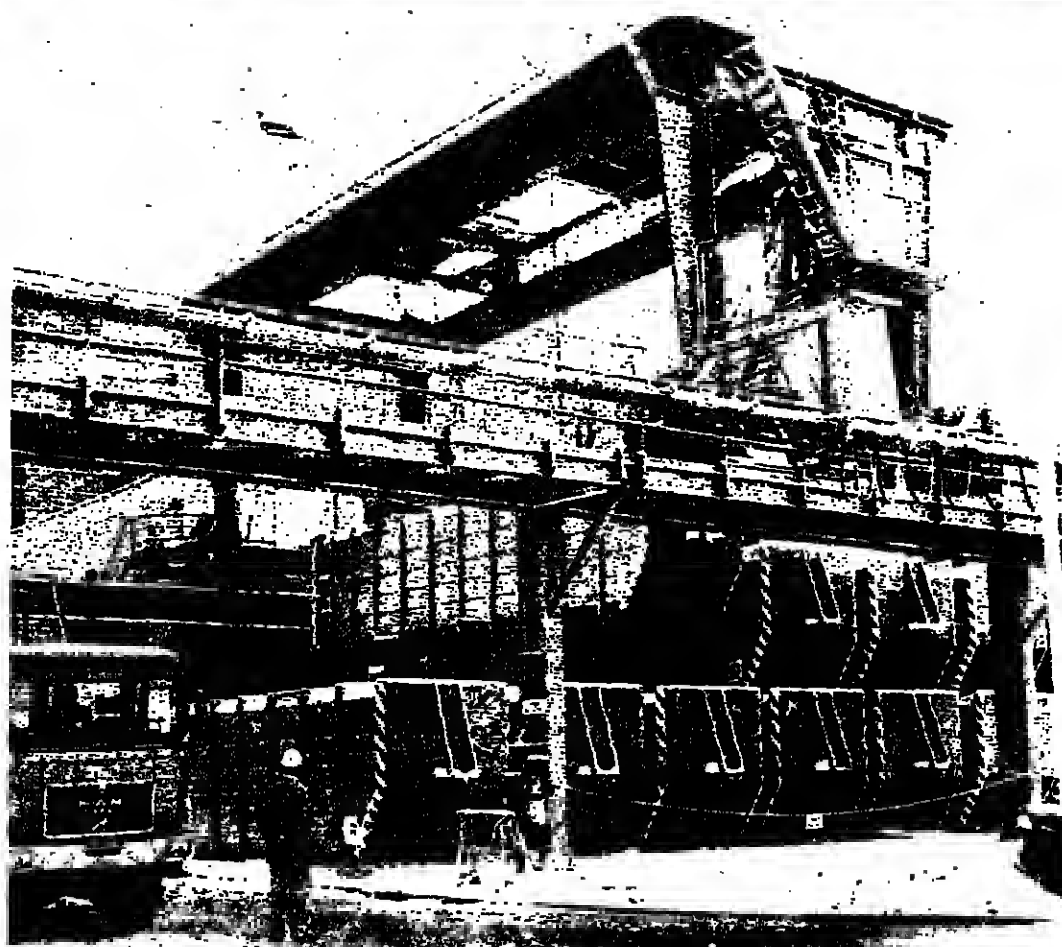
The normal way to tackle  
the heart suit would be to  
lead hearts twice toward  
the king-queen, hoping to  
find East with the ace of  
hearts guarded exactly  
twice. However, that plan  
was doomed to fail here. If  
East held the ace of hearts,  
he could defeat the contract  
by rising with it and leading  
a diamond through declarer's  
king, enabling West to run  
his suit. Therefore, declarer  
had to assume that West  
had the ace of hearts.

In that case, there is only  
one combination of cards  
that will allow declarer to  
score three heart tricks:  
East must hold both the jack  
and ten of hearts. Having  
worked that out, the win-  
ning line is simple.

At trick two, cross to  
dummy with the jack of  
spades and lead the eight of  
hearts. If East plays low,  
you duck. When this drives  
the ace, you can congratu-  
late yourself on your fore-  
sight. You can return to  
dummy twice more in spades  
to lead hearts through East's  
jack-ten and you have no dif-  
ficulty bringing in three  
heart tricks and your con-  
tract.

Note that if East splits his  
honors when you lead the  
eight of hearts from dummy,  
it only serves to simplify  
your task.

## THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



### AUTOMATED GARBAGE

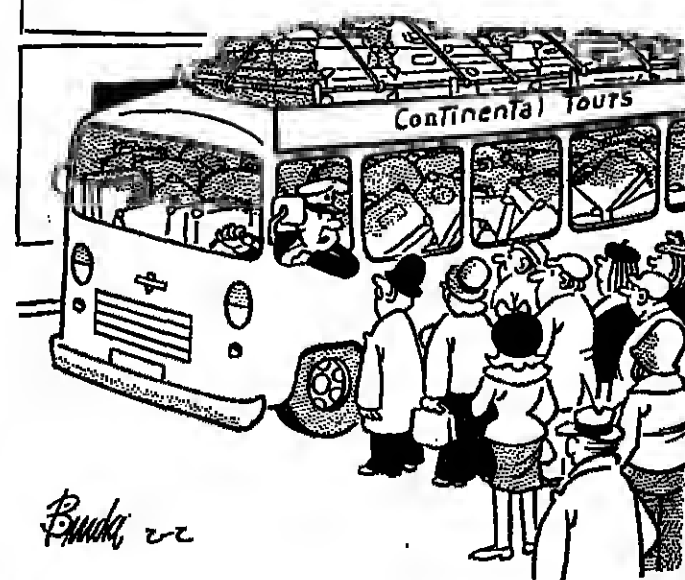
Refuse disposal is a serious  
problem for a city without a  
hinterland, but West Berlin  
has solved it. The divided  
city's new automatic gar-  
bage depot is the only one of  
its kind in Europe. Garbage  
from the incinerator is com-  
pressed to a third of its ori-  
ginal volume and into four-  
ton cubes which are loaded  
on to container vehicles at a  
rate of one every five min-  
utes. The trucks drive 37 kms.  
to a tip in East Germany.  
There is no political inter-  
ference in a deal allowing West  
Berlin to tip 90 million tons  
of refuse on East German  
sites over a 20-year period.

### GRAFFITI



ask IRS to  
have a heart  
and they'll  
take it

### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK  
Erik Bencke

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** New beginnings are possible today by which you can gain advancement in the days ahead. Make sure that family members are aware of your desire and let them be part of it.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get the approval of higher-ups where new arrangements are concerned before you go ahead with them. Avoid one who is talkative.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your money position and know how to better it in the future. The evening can be enjoyable from a social standpoint.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Consider every angle of any talk you have with a higher-up so that you come up with the right answers. Study new outlets.

**MOON CHILDREN** (July 22 to July 21) You have been wanting to make some changes for a long time and this is a good day to do just that.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try not to harm others in your pursuit to get ahead. Show increased affection for mate and you get a fine response.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An older friend could be belligerent today, so steer clear of this person and avoid an argument. Handle accumulated duties early in the day.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take care you don't irk higher-ups today, otherwise trouble could ensue. Show others that you are an excellent citizen.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Making some new acquaintance could prove very fine for you later on. Use wisdom in all your undertakings today.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use good judgment in handling an important business matter early in the day. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Many situations arise today that give you true facts and figures to advance in your line of endeavor. Be poised.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Schedule your work well so it is done efficiently and on time. Eradicate an error made and be more successful.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Engage in a new form of recreation that will lift your spirit and make you feel happier. Show more devotion for mate.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.

**LUCOT**

**TELIT**

**PENOLL**

**SITMIF**



HANGING FOR  
THOSE WHO KISS  
IN PUBLIC?

Now arrange the circled letters to  
form the surprise answer, as sug-  
gested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHIME PILOT FIASCO SNUGLY  
Answer: Might have been considered an unsound  
type of entertainment—SILENT FILMS

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

### LUCY SHOW:

#### LUCY GETS INVOLVED

Lucy takes an additional job to pay for a television set she  
has put out of order.

\*\*

### MYSTERY MOVIE:

#### QUINCY: A STAR IS DEAD

Quincy investigates the case of a Congressman accused of  
murdering an actress.

### MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen  
by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.  
Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times  
advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person  
at the Jordan Times—Al Ra'i building, on University  
Road.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



Same old first-of-the-month deal. I got 14 bills and a  
sympathy card from you.

### APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologises for the non-appear-  
ance of the daily crossword. Our stocks have  
literally run dry, and in the meantime we're  
awaiting our next batch from our suppliers in  
the U.S. We shall resume publication as soon as  
is humanly possible.

## OUT AND ABOUT

### THE CROWN ROTISSERIE

Hotel Jordan International.  
Open daily for Executive  
Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special  
International Buffet on Sun-  
days. Dinner with live music  
from 7 p.m. to midnight. For  
reservation please call 41361  
ext. 5.

### QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted  
chicken and light snacks.  
Take home, lunch or dinner.  
Jabal Amman, First Circle.  
Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwail-  
deh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 20646.  
Jabal Al Hussein, near Jeru-  
salem Cinema. Tel. 21781.  
Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

### CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in  
Jordan.  
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near  
the Ahliyah School or CMS.  
Tel. 38968. Open daily from  
noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.  
to midnight.  
Also take home service—order  
by phone.

### THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman.  
Tel. 25592.  
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.  
Restaurant, coffee-shop, sn-  
ack bar and patisserie.  
Oriental and European spe-  
cialties.

### STRAWBERRY

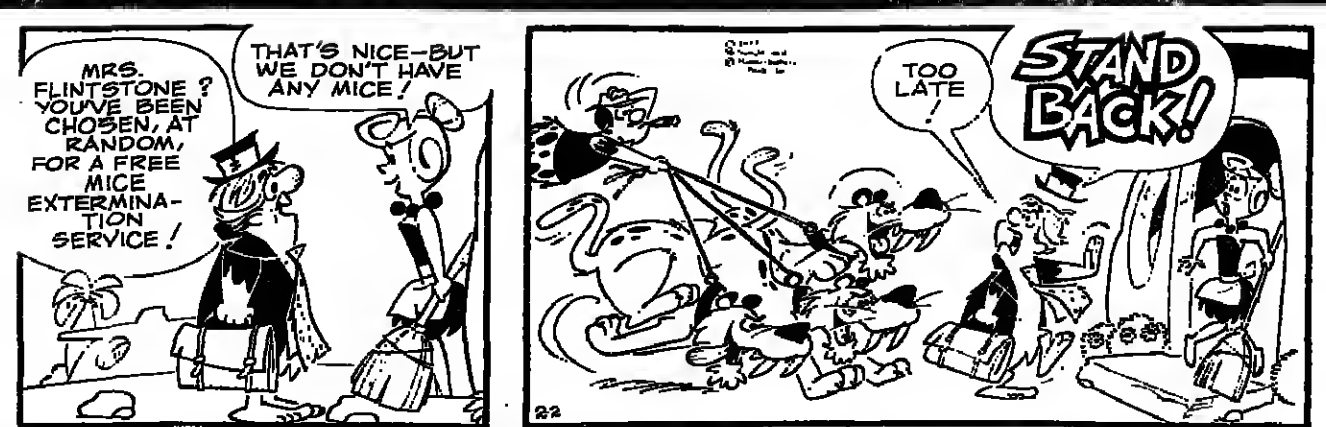
Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal  
Al Luwaildeh. Tel. 22103/4.  
Choice of THREE set me-  
nus daily for lunch, and a  
la carte.  
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12  
p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact  
"Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869.  
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

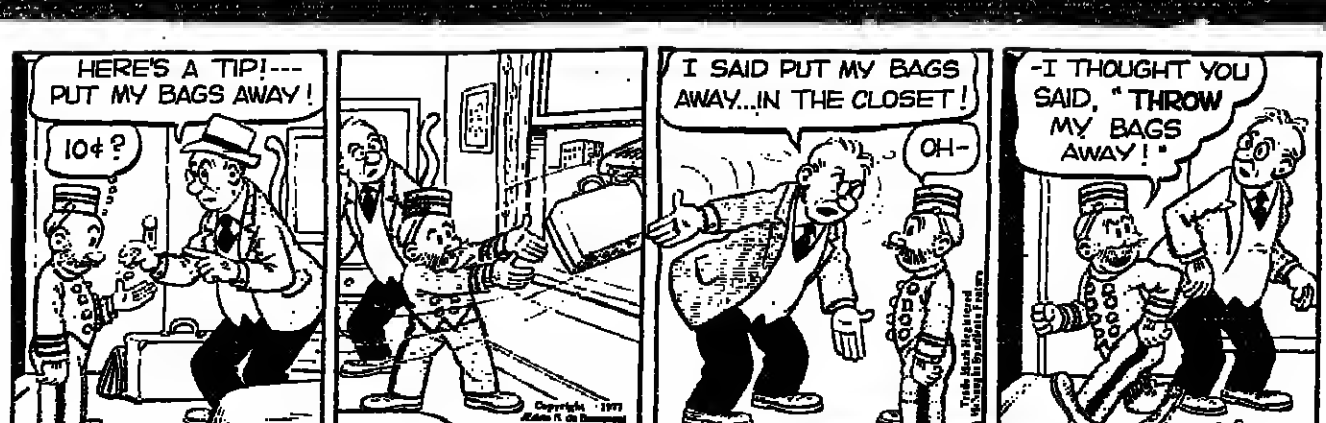
### PEANUTS



### THE FLINTSTONES



### MUTT AND JEFF





As U.S. blizzards subside

# Buffalo starts to dig itself out from snow

**BUFFALO, New York, Feb. 1 (R).** — Buffalo, turned into what seemed like an outpost of the North Pole by the worst blizzard in its history, started digging out today after several days of howling winds and

blinding snowstorms. As the blizzard subsided, Mayor Stanley Makowski declared a state of emergency to keep all motorists off the roads, and snowploughs manned by city employees and 600 national

guardsmen — the state militia — started removing eight metre deep snow drifts.

Buffalo officials estimate that the area has lost millions of dollars in business and industry because of the storms which dumped a record 172 cms. of snow in January over the city of 500,000 people in northern New York close to the Canadian border. Freezing temperatures never brought a thaw and much of the city seemed to be disappearing under a white blanket.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the United States, the worst winter on record continued to take its toll.

Unofficial estimates put the death toll across the country at about 75 — including eight people found in snow-trapped cars in Buffalo over the weekend.

The National Weather Service said that the intense low pressure centre over Quebec, which caused most of the bad weather during the weekend, was finally weakening. Snow that had been falling over that Canadian province and northern New York State would diminish later today.

In Pennsylvania, officials ordered 60 per cent of the state's schools to reopen. Schools heated by gas will remain closed.

One of the events cancelled in Buffalo yesterday because of the blizzard was a class in Arctic survival. Officials said the school where the class was to be held was closed.



**LONER** — A pedestrian bends before the wind as he makes his way through freezing snow covering streets in Buffalo, New York Monday. Buffalo authorities found at least eight persons dead in cars stuck in the snow. (AP wirephoto).

## Mondale invites Japan's premier to Washington

**TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale left for home today after a three-day visit during which he

assured the Japanese government that the Carter administration will spring no foreign-policy shocks on it.

### ISRAELI LABOUR SUPPORT DROPS

**TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (R).** — The independent newspaper Haaretz said today a public opinion poll carried out on its behalf showed a considerable decline for the dominant Labour Alignment.

The 32.7 per cent it gained in the 1973 elections has dropped to 21.8 per cent now, the newspaper said. The opposition Likud alliance dropped slightly from 24.9 per cent to 19.2 per cent.

# Claustre arrives back in Paris after 33-month ordeal

**TOULOUSE, France, Feb. 1 (R).** — The aircraft carrying French archaeologist Francoise Claustre, the prisoner of African desert rebels for 33 months, arrived here today from Libya.

She arrived by special plane, sent by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to bring her home.

At a press conference in Tripoli before her return to France, she paid tribute to Liby

leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi who negotiated her release, that of her husband Pierre, remained silent when asked whether she felt the French government had abandoned her.

"There is nothing to be added with a heavy heart," Claustre said, "I remained silent when asked whether she felt the French government had abandoned her."

Libyan authorities have a statement that Claustre and her husband were held in a desert camp. Claustre had exerted strenuous efforts to secure the pair's release from their desert captivity.

## Suarez to continue talks with left

**MADRID, Feb. 1 (R).** — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez intends to resume talks with opposition parties this week on holding elections in Spain, despite political violence, informed sources said today.

The sources said the prime minister was anxious to press on with the plans for elections in the spring, despite the violence in which 10 people died last week and subsequent mass arrests.

The clue to Senor Suarez's mood was given as the cabinet met to hear a report on the 250 detentions, mostly of extreme leftists, presented by Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa.

A communiqué after the cabinet meeting, the second in four days, gave no indication that police were any closer to determining the blame for the disturbances.

A new head of the military intelligence services was named today.

Gen. Manuel Vallsesqui y Gonzalez-Valdes replaced Gen. Ricardo Azorena y Giron, appointed military governor of the Valladolid region north of Madrid.

The change was one of several affecting senior army officers.

In a separate development, police and unidentified gunmen exchanged shots this morning in a Madrid suburb near Barajas airport, Cifra News Agency reported.

The gunmen escaped, the agency said. Police, however, captured their car, which bore a Canary Islands licence plate and the marks of three bullets.

## CARTER HAS FIRST MEET WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — President Jimmy Carter today had his first meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin and gave him a cordial welcome.

"I have heard great things about you and your work in Washington," Mr. Carter told Mr. Dobrynin at their meeting in the White House. "I hope to have a very close relationship with you and Mr. (Leonid) Brezhnev."

Present also at the meeting, which dealt with United States-Soviet relations in general and the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in particular, were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Presidential Adviser on National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr. Dobrynin replied that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have "many mutual interests and we must not let them go by."

Mr. Carter said he was about to welcome Vice President Wa-

ter Mondale on his return for his visit to Western Europe and Japan, a trip that Mr. Carter described as "very fruitful."

Mr. Dobrynin said he was leaving soon for Moscow to prepare for Mr. Vance's visit there next month.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter yesterday formally submitted Congress his two-year \$3 billion package to stimulate economy.

He said it would "set a stage for substantial growth the years ahead" and would slash unemployment.

"Together with the previous anticipated growth of economy, the programme would reduce unemployment almost one million by the end of this year, with further significant reductions in 1978," said, noting that 7,500,000 people were now without jobs.

Mr. Carter further stated yesterday that he is counting on allowing the press to represent at weekly news meetings.

The proposal, under consideration, would permit one reporter to attend cabinet sessions as "pool" correspondents and make a full report to other White House journalists.

The president unveiled a radical proposal as the cabinet met. Reporters were press for the opening remarks at the session was then closed.

**If you give booze to the piggies...**

**WASHINGTON, (AFP).** Drunken men behave just like pigs, says a University of Missouri biochemist.

Dr. Myron Tumbleson, who carried out a pig behavior study for the Agriculture Department, says in a report published this week that pigs whose respiratory and cardiovascular systems are stimulated by a dash of orange juice, some pigs drink couple of pints (one litre) this cocktail a day, Dr. Tumbleson said.

Experiments carried out a herd of seven small pig showed that porks know the place and behave according to social scale, knew he'd make it to the top and drows his sorrows in drink.

Pig no. 1 also used to drink regularly until he found that upstart pig no. 3, a moderate social drinker, had edged him from the herd leadership. Pig no. 1 then went the wago and worked his way back to the top spot.

Doctors who have to try alcoholics could learn a lot from pigs, said Dr. Tumbleson.

## ECONOMIC & BUSINESS NEWS

### Top industrial states hear expansion call

**LONDON, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — Bank of England Governor Gordon Richardson has called for "coordinated, steady and sustained expansion" by the "largest and strongest" economies to bring world unemployment rates down over the coming two to three years.

Addressing the Overseas Bankers Club last night, he said there was at present an estimated 15 million unemployed in the industrial world.

Such policies by the "largest and strongest" — a clear reference to the United States, West Germany and Japan — would also provide a "complementary adjustment" for countries now seeking to reduce their payments deficit, he said.

Mr. Richardson said that in spite of some contraction of the monetary surpluses of the oil-producing countries, the world monetary system remained "dangerously" unbalanced.

Commenting on the British economy, he said encouraging progress had been achieved following the government's recent measures.

He warned against staking too many hopes on the North Sea oil.

He emphasised that the North Sea oil would create a fairly small number of jobs.

## IMF completes first stage sale of gold to member states

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R).** — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said yesterday it had completed the first stage of its plans to sell back 25 million ounces of gold to member countries.

The decision to return the gold to member states, taken last year, is part of a wider plan of Western countries to

phase gold out of the international monetary system.

The amount being restored to member countries forms a portion of the gold paid by members in subscriptions when the IMF was formed in December 1945.

The IMF said it had sold 5,998,431 ounces to 112 of its member states for \$241.4 million.

United Nations, Jan. 31, (R). — West German Minister for Economic Cooperation Marie Schlei announced here today a \$38 million contribution by the Bonn government to the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) — an increase over last year of 25 per cent.

She also told the programme's governing council that West Germany will contribute \$7,000,000 to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, which helps governments with birth control projects.

"These figures are proof of our solidarity with the underprivileged," Frau Schlei said.

Prosperous West Germany has been criticised by some developing countries for an alleged lack of sympathy with the

Third World and its economic needs.

Britain, which has its own economic difficulties, announced on Jan. 18 a 20 per cent increase to £20 million in its contribution to the U.N. Development Programme, the world's biggest multilateral aid operation.

In her statement to the council, Frau Schlei said relations between developed and developing countries must be nurtured by the will to cooperate and compromise.

ion. Seventeen countries did not receive any gold but a fund spokesman noted that some members had chosen not to buy back their shares now.

Monetary sources said the IMF had decided not to sell back gold immediately to China and Cambodia.

The IMF's executive directors will decide at a later date whether to return China's portion of the gold to Taiwan.

It was deposited with the fund before Peking was taken over by the present Communist government and Taiwan still occupies the Chinese seat in the IMF.

In the case of Cambodia, there has been no contact between the IMF and the Communist government which took over the country last year.

The United States received the largest portion of the gold, 1.4 million ounces, valued at \$57.7 million.

Other countries which received large amounts of gold were Britain (with 599,276 ounces), West Germany (342,502 ounces), France (320,936 ounces) and Japan (256,764 ounces).

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

**TOKYO, Feb. 1 (R).** — Japan's revised overall balance of payments surplus rose to \$464 million in December 1976 from 280 million in November, the Finance Ministry announced. The figure for December 1975 was \$613 million.

**PARIS, Feb. 1 (R).** — French electricity and gas workers staged a 24-hour strike today in the latest of several protests by trade unions against government austerity plans. The strike temporarily closed some lines of the Paris underground (metro) because of power cuts. Police officers took over control at blacked-out traffic lights in the streets, and heavier than usual traffic jams built up in some parts of Paris.

**CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — The South African Government today announced the abolition as from tomorrow of the import deposit scheme introduced last year to inhibit large scale imports of non-essential goods. Announcing this in the national assembly, Finance Minister Senator Owen Horwood said the decision to do away with this restriction was in line with government policy of facilitating world trade, but should not be taken as approval for resuming large-scale imports.

**CAIRO, Feb. 1 (R).** — Egypt is expected to become an oil-exporting country in 1980, with a 450 million Egyptian pounds (about same sterling) surplus in its oil trade balance, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported today. A parliamentary committee was told yesterday it was hoped production in 1980 would reach a million barrels a day. Current production is believed to be 300,000 barrels a day.

**TOKYO, Feb. 1 (R).** — A Japanese company announced here today that it has signed a 25-billion-yen (\$96.2 million) contract with a Kuwaiti oil company to build a big seaside residential development in the suburbs of Kuwait city. Shimizu Construction Company said the zone, specially designed for expatriates, will be built jointly with Kuwait's M. H. Alsbaya Company. It is due for completion in 1979.

**ROME, Jan. 31 (R).** — The Italian government tonight banned index-linked pay increases for higher-paid workers in an effort to fight Italy's worsening economic crisis. The government also agreed on measures to prevent workers from collecting redundancy payments if they are receiving salaries from other jobs.

**PARIS, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — The 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) has set up a special panel to watch the working of the present two-tier oil price system, outgoing IEA Board Chairman Etienne Davignon disclosed today. The purpose was to ensure that the lower price levels of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates would benefit the consumers rather than the oil companies.

## Ralph Nader insists on apology for Arab slur

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AFP).** — consumer advocate Ralph Nader was recently called "a son-of-a-bitch and a dirty Arab" by a member of the Federal Trade Commission, Paul Rand Dixon, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. Dixon, who has never concealed his animosity towards Mr. Nader, made the remark a few days ago at a private meeting with a group of businessmen. Later, telling questions that they reflected his opinion of Mr. Nader. He added that he did not intend to apologise to Mr. Nader, who is of Lebanese descent.

But Mr. Nader insisted upon an apology, saying: "He owes me and his chief, President Carter, an apology. And he will give me one."

The National Association for Arab-Americans has made a formal protest to the White House about Mr. Dixon's remarks. M. Saba wrote President Carter a letter calling Mr. Dixon's statement "a direct insult to over two million Arab-Americans."

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed a moderate gain Tuesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average went up more than three points. Analysts said the gains were part of a technical rebound, the market having lost 50 points since the beginning of the year. Reports of higher factory orders in December encouraged the market, but they only had limited meaning since the unusually cold weather in January is changing the economic outlook. Advances outnumbered declines at the close by a wide 914 to 523 margin. Aerospace shares were steady. Boeing gained 1-1/4 at 39.5. Papers were also up. Computers lost ground. At the close the industrial average shows at 958.36, a gain of 3.99 points. 23,700,000 shares changed hands of which 5,110,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities firmed in quiet trading helped by a statement by the chancellor of the exchequer yesterday that income tax reductions in the next budget would be subject to agreement on pay policy. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 396.3 after 397.8.

Government bonds showed net falls of around 1/8 among longer maturities while shorts ended mixed. Dealers reported further profit-taking and some switching to selective shorts.

Gold shares were slightly easier after a quiet session. Oils were fairly active with BP touching yet another high of 89p (87p). Yesterday the company announced a five-year expansion programme but this did not influence the price movement, dealers said. Hoover showed a net rise of around 25p but the gain was exaggerated by stock shortage.

Other leading issues were mostly off the top with net rises ranging to about 7p. ICI was an odd spot losing 2p. Bats came off its high of 281 after annual results but was still 5p up on the day. The deferred share rose 8p. Reed Intl. advanced 16p after higher nine month profits.

Price of gold in London closed yesterday at \$132.60/ounce.

هكذا صحت الاشكال